SEPTEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3094.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1789.

This Day is Published, Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets——*(Price 1/6)*

AN ORATION,

Delivered July 4th, 1789, at the Preſbyterian Church, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

By the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M.

Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory, in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

To which is added, a PRAYER, delivered on the ſame occaſion.

By the Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, A. M.

Junior Paſtor of the Second Preſbyterian Church.

Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of September inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, will be SOLD, the following property, viz.

Late belonging to Alexander Tod, Eſquire.

A TWO ſtory Frame Houſe, Work Shops and Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Second-ſtreet, continued and enlarged, containing in breadth on ſaid Second-ſtreet 44 feet, and in length or depth on the north ſide, bounding on Phillips's Rope-walk, 239 feet, or thereabouts, to a 30 feet alley, and in length on the ſouth ſide, bounding on ground of William Brown's, 233 feet, or thereabouts, to the ſaid 30 feet alley, and in breadth on the ſaid alley 32 feet and 3 inches inches (be the ſame in length or breadth more or leſs) now in the tenure of Martin Wall.

Late belonging to Clement Biddle, Eſquire.

A Tract of Patented Land, in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegany county, ſituate on Big Sewickley creek, about five miles diſtant from the river Ohio, containing 321½ acres and 23 perches, with allowance, on which there is an excellent mill-ſeat.

A Tract of Patented ditto, in the ſame county, containing 200 acres and allowance, being Lot No. 1553, in the 8th diſtrict of the Donation Lands.

Any further information can be had by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the place of ſale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

September 7, 1789.

September 4, 1789.

BY virtue of precept of ſale, under the hand of David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole Truſtee of the general loan-office of the late province (now ſtate) of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 8th day of October next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, ſituate on a branch of Bandywine creek, in Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, beginning at a cheſnut tree on the ſouth ſide of the ſaid branch, thence along a line of marked trees eaſt by ſouth 84 perches, to another cheſnut tree; thence north by eaſt, croſſing ſaid branch, 14 perches to a white-oak, thence eaſt by ſouth 106 perches to a hickory; thence ſouth-eaſt by eaſt 104 perches to a poſt; thence ſouth ſouth-weſt 100 perches, to a poſt; thence ſouth 14 perches, to a poſt; thence weſt 160 perches, to a poſt; thence north north-weſt 202 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 210 acres and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Evan Griffiths, and to be ſold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt, on the 26th of laſt month, on the road between Dilworth's town and Weſt Cheſter, in Cheſter county, a *Parchment Pocket Book*, containing one twenty dollar note, of the bank of Penſylvania, one penal note, and ſeveral notes of hand. Payment being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice only to the owner. Whoever will return the book and contents to *John Townſend*, near Dilworth's tavern, or to *Jeſſe Sharples*, at the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 30th ult. a Dutch ſervant man, by the name of JOHN ANDREW PEATS, by trade a taylor, about 30 years of age, a ſlim made man, with ſandy hair tied; he had on, when he went away, a grey mixt ſuperfine coat, with buttons of the ſame, nankeen jacket and breeches, white ſtockings, a pair of half worn ſhoes with large plated buckels in them, and a round faſhionable hat, with buckle and band; he takes ſnuff, is fond of liquor, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh. Any perſon who will take up and deliver the ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or confine him in any gaol on the Continent, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges for bringing him home.

Philad. Sep. 4, 1789. WM. LAWRENCE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harbouring or taking away the ſaid ſervant at their peril. †

A Stray STEER,

CAME to the plantation of William Dilworth, in the townſhip of Birmingham, Cheſter county, about the 11th day of Auguſt, ſuppoſed to be about four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold very ſhortly to pay charges, by

September 1, 1789. § ISRAEL MONROW.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Carliſle iron-works, in Cumberland county, a Negroe woman, named BETT, about 40 years of age, between five and ſix feet high, ſpeaks good Engliſh and German. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will make for the city of Philadelphia, as ſhe was ſeen on the road between Lancaſter and the city. Whoever ſecures ſaid wench, ſo that I may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by MICHAEL EGE.

Auguſt 26, 1789. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Nether Providence, Cheſter county, a ſtrawberry roan HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 16, 1789. ‡ SAMUEL LINDSAY.

CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

An ACT *for ſettling Accounts between the United States and individual States.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Preſident of the United States be, and he hereby is, empowered to nominate, and, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to appoint ſuch perſons as he may think proper for ſupplying any vacancy that now is, or hereafter may take place, in the Board of Commiſſioners, eſtabliſhed by an ordinance of the late Congreſs, of the 7th of May, 1787, to carry into effect the ſaid ordinance and reſolution of Congreſs, for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual ſtates.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid Board of Commiſſioners be, and they hereby are, empowered to appoint a chief clerk, and ſuch other clerks as the duties of their office may require; and that the pay of ſaid chief clerk be 600 dollars per annum, and of each other clerk 400 dollars per annum.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---Auguſt 5, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

An ACT *to provide for the Government of the Territory North-Weſt of the River* Ohio.

WHEREAS, in order that the ordinance of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, for the government of the territory north-weſt of the river Ohio, may continue to have full effect, it is requiſite that certain proviſions ſhould be made, ſo as to adapt the ſame to the preſent Conſtitution of the United States;

Be it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That in all caſes in which by the ſaid ordinance any information is to be given, or communication made by the Governor of the ſaid territory, to the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or to any of their officers, it ſhall be the duty of the ſaid Governor to give ſuch information and to make ſuch communication to the Preſident of the United States; and the Preſident ſhall nominate, and, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, ſhall appoint all officers which by the ſaid ordinance were to have been appointed by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and all officers ſo appointed ſhall be commiſſioned by him; and in all caſes where the United States in Congreſs aſſembled might, by the ſaid ordinance, revoke any commiſſion or remove from any office, the Preſident is hereby declared to have the ſame powers of revocation and removal.

And be it further enacted, That in caſes of the death, removal, reſignation, or neceſſary abſence of the Governor of the ſaid territory, the Secretary thereof ſhall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute all the powers, and perform all the duties of the Governor, during the vacancy occaſioned by the removal, reſignation, or neceſſary abſence of the ſaid Governor.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---Auguſt 7, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States*

An ACT *providing for the expences which may attend negociations or treaties with the Indian Tribes, and the appointment of Commiſſioners for managing the ſame.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled, That a ſum not exceeding twenty thouſand dollars, ariſing from the duties on imports and tonnage, ſhall be, and the ſame is hereby appropriated to defraying the expence of negociating and treating with the Indian tribes.

And be it further enacted, That each of the commiſſioners who may be appointed for managing ſuch negociations and treaties ſhall be entitled to an allowance, excluſive of his expences at the place of treaty, of eight dollars per day during his actual ſervice, to be paid out of the monies ſo appropriated.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, *Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.*

Approved,---Auguſt 20, 1789.

G. WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the United States.*

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large aſſortment of the cheapeſt kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; alſo ſome of the beſt ſorts (which will be diſpoſed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of ſheet braſs,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers,
Watch chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter caſks,
Shoe-buckles,
Fine braſs wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

SATURDAY, September 5, 1789.

Mr. Seney, of the committee appointed to take into conſideration the memorial of John White, late Continental Commiſſioner of Accounts for the State of Pennſylvania, and his Aſſiſtants, brought in a report, which was in favour of granting the prayer of the memorial.

In committee of the whole, on the ſubject of a permanent reſidence.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The reſolutions, ſubmitted by Mr. Fitzſimons yeſterday, were read, and taken into conſideration. Several objections were made to the idea of purchaſing the ſoil for the fœderal reſidence, as it would ſubject the States to a heavy expence, which might be avoided. The Conſtitution, it was ſaid, contemplated a ceſſion of territory by the States for the purpoſe. To this it was replied, that the word ceſſion referred to the juriſdiction, and not to the ſoil---and examples were adduced, to ſhew that ceſſions of territory do not imply any thing more than a transferring of the juriſdiction---as, after ſuch ceſſions, the property of individuals is not changed.

The committee could not agree upon filling up the blank before the word "years," reſpecting the temporary reſidence; five, four, three, two, and one were negatived---It was at length agreed to paſs it over, and to take it up in the Houſe.

The blank before the word "dollars" was filled with one hundred thouſand---time, to be repaid in "twenty years"---intereſt at not more than 5 per cent. per ann. Theſe reſolutions were then adopted by the committee, and reported to the Houſe.

A motion for adjournment being negatived, the Houſe proceeded to the conſideration of the report.

Mr. Lee introduced a new preamble, as an introduction to this buſineſs---which, after ſome diſcuſſion, was withdrawn.

The firſt reſolution (Mr. Scott's) was then agreed to by the Houſe.

Mr. Lee again propoſed to ſtrike out "eaſt bank of the Suſquehanna," and to inſert *north bank of the Patowmac*: This produced further debate, which laſted ſo long as to preclude a deciſion this day. Adjourned.

MONDAY, September 7, 1789.

In Committee of the whole, on the ſubject of the permanent reſidence.

Mr. Lee's motion in favor of the Patowmac was taken up, and the ayes and noes being called for by that gentleman, the motion was negatived---29 to 21.

Mr. Vining moved to ſtrike out "eaſt bank of the Suſquehanna," and inſert *the borough of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware*. He enforced this motion by ſtating the advantages in point of ſituation, healthineſs of climate, proviſions, and immediate accommodations: The laſt of which he urged with additional energy, as it would ſupercede the neceſſity of the great expence attending the Suſquehanna. On this queſtion Mr. Vining called for the ayes and noes, which were, noes 32, ayes 19---ſo the motion was loſt.

Mr. Boudinot brought forward a motion, founded upon ſome reſolutions of the late Congreſs reſpecting the permanent reſidence. He went into a general diſcuſſion of the principles that ought to influence Congreſs in all its deciſions, more eſpecially on a ſubject of this magnitude and importance. He ſtated a variety of objections to the Suſquehanna, and moved that it be ſtruck out, to inſert *Patowmac, Suſquehanna or Delaware*: If this is agreed to, ſaid he, I ſhall move for a committee to go to theſe ſeveral places, that a thorough inveſtigation of the whole buſineſs may be had, previous to a final deciſion. The ayes and noes being called, there appeared 23 ayes---28 noes---ſo the motion was negatived.

Mr. Boudinot then moved to inſert, *on either ſide the banks of the Delaware*, not more than eight miles above or below the lower falls. The ayes and noes being called, were, noes 46, ayes 4.

It was then moved to ſtrike out the word "eaſt" before *bank*: This was determined in the affirmative, by a majority of one, the ayes and noes being called.

It was then moved by Mr. Lee to inſert, after the words "Suſquehanna, in the State of Pennſylvania," *or Maryland*. This motion was negatived---ayes 25---noes 26.

Mr. Vining moved that "the borough of Wilmington" be inſerted, as the temporary reſidence of Congreſs: This being ſeconded, the ayes and noes were called on the queſtion, which was loſt---ayes 21---noes 30.

Mr Parker moved to ſtrike out "New-York," and inſert *Philadelphia*, as the temporary reſidence. The ayes and noes being called, the ſame was loſt, there being 29 in the negative, and 22 in the affirmative.

A motion for adjournment being put and loſt, the Houſe proceeded and completed the reſolutions: The time to be allowed for erecting the buildings is fixed at four years.

A committee, conſiſting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Laurance and Mr. Clymer, was appointed, to prepare and report a bill to carry theſe reſolutions into effect.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the bill for altering the department of foreign affairs into the department of State, and attaching thereto certain additional duties; the ſalary bill, for the officers of the Executive Department; the bill for compenſating the ſervices of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident; and the bill for compenſating the Members of both Houſes; all with amendments.-----Adjourned.

THURSDAY, September 8, 1789.

Petitions from the freemen of the towns of Providence, Newport, &c. upon the operations of the collection and tonnage laws, were read, and referred to a committee already appointed to take into conſideration the memorial reſpecting North-Carolina, &c.

Mr. Boudinot preſented a petition from ſundry inhabitants of the State of New-Jerſey, chiefly practitioners in law, reſpecting the place pointed out in the judiciary bill for holding the diſtrict courts in Eaſt New-Jerſey, and praying that Perth-Amboy may be the place for holding thoſe courts.

The Houſe then took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the officers of the Executive Department.

The firſt amendment was to add 500 dollars to the ſalary of the Secretary of State---which being agreed to, his ſalary is 3500 dollars.

The ſecond was to reduce the ſalary of the Auditor from 1500 dollars to 1250---this was diſagreed to.

The third, to ſtrike out 1600 dollars, the ſalary of the Treaſurer, and inſert 2000 Diſagreed to.

The fourth, to ſtrike out 500 dollars from the ſalary of the Governor of the Weſtern Territory.

This amendment was opposed, as involving the diminution of a salary which was annexed to two very important and expensive offices. The amendment was disagreed to.

The fifth, to strike out 1500 dollars, the salary of the Assistant of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to insert 1700. Disagreed to.

The sixth was, to give the principal Clerk to the Treasurer a salary of 600 dollars. Agreed to.

The seventh was, to empower the heads of the departments to appoint their respective clerks. Agreed to.

And the last was to raise the salaries of the inferior Clerks to 500 dollars---which was agreed to.

The amendment of the Senate to the bill for allowing compensations to the President and Vice-President was next taken up: The Senate proposed that the Vice-President should receive 6000 dollars, per ann. This amendment was disagreed to.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill for allowing compensations to the members of the two Houses, and their respective officers, were next read. In the first amendment the Senate adheres to its former resolution respecting a discrimination.

It was then moved by Mr. Livermore, that the House should recede from their disagreement to this amendment of the Senate.

This was seconded by Mr. Benson---who observed, that the legislature is now brought into such a situation, as that, if the House should refuse to recede from their disagreement, there is the greatest danger of a dissolution of the government: And as the discrimination is not to take place till the end of six years, it may be considered as an appeal to our constituents, who will undoubtedly determine the matter for the Legislature in that period.

The vote being taken on the motion to recede, it passed in the negative. It was then voted that a conference should be requested with the Senate upon this business---and Messrs. Sherman, Tucker and Benson were appointed conferrees on the part of the House.

The amendments to the bill providing for the safe keeping of the acts, records, and great seal of the United States, &c. were read and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Carrol presented a representation from the inhabitants of George-town on the Patowmac, on the subject of the permanent residence of Congress. Read and laid on the table.

Mr. Gerry moved a resolution to the following effect: That monies shall not be drawn from the Treasury unless by appropriations, made and confirmed by Congress, subsequent to the 4th of March last. Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill for establishing Judicial Courts. Some progress was made in the 4th section.

Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, September 9, 1789.

The House went into a committee on the bill for establishing the judiciary department. Some further progress was made in the bill, when the committee rose, and asked for leave to sit again.

A message from the Senate, with the bills for compensating the services of the President and Vice-President, the salary bill, and the bill for compensating the services of the members of both Houses.

Committees of conference were appointed on the first and last, as the salary bill was passed. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, September 10, 1789.

Mr. Partridge, from the committee, reported, that they had examined the enrolled bill to provide for the safe keeping of the acts, records, seal, &c. of the United States, and found it truly copied from the original; also the bill for establishing the salaries of the executive officers. The Speaker signed the same.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Essex, praying that the district courts might be held in Perth-Amboy.

Mr. Goodhue, from the committee, reported a bill to relieve the citizens of North-Carolina and Rhode Island, by suspending until the day of next, so much of the tonnage-act as subjected the vessels of those states to the same duty as foreign ships.

This bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee of conference, to whom was referred the disagreeing votes of both Houses, on the subject of compensations of the members, reported that the committee had come to no agreement with the committee of the Senate; but that they had thought proper to recommend as a conciliatory measure, that the House should concur with the Senate, with an amendment limiting the duration of the act.

A motion was then made "that the House recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and concur, with an amendment."---The amendment was, "that the act should continue in force seven years only."

This motion brought on a warm debate. The arguments that had been before used against a discrimination in the compensation of the two Houses were repeated with vehemence. It was contended, that though the motion was for establishing the discrimination only for one year, yet it was a sufficient recognition of the principle; and if this principle was in itself improper, it was wrong, in a measure which was intended as an appeal to the people, to establish a precedent to influence the measures of a future Congress.

On the other hand, the propriety of a concurrence was inferred from the danger of losing the bill, and from the indelicacy of forcing the Senate to receive a compensation, which they did not think adequate to their services.

Mr. Boudinot was for rejecting the amendment of the Senate, and bringing in a new bill limited to two years, and then he said the appeal to the people would be made on equal terms.

The question on concurring was then put, and the yeas and nays being called, were, ayes 24, noes 29.

By this vote the compensation-bill is lost.

The committee on the petition of the public creditors and other citizens of Philadelphia reported, that the petition deserved the attentive consideration of Congress, but as the present session was so short, and it was necessary to dispatch much important business now before Congress, it became impracticable to give the subject, this session, the attention which it merited. They therefore submitted a resolution to the following effect: That it highly concerns the honor and interest of the United States to make some early and effectual provision in favor of the public creditors of the Union, and that the House would early next session take this subject into consideration.

This report was laid on the table.

Mr. Boudinot then moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to establish the compensations of the members and the officers of both Houses, for one year.

It being suggested by the Speaker, that it would be proper to delay this matter till the Senate had been informed of the vote of the House, the motion was laid on the table. Then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, September 11, 1789.

The engrossed bill for suspending the operation of part of the Tonnage Act was read the third time----the suspension to continue till the 15th of January next.

It was then passed to be enacted.

Mr. Burke moved that the House should reconsider the vote of yesterday, not to recede from their disagreement to the amendment proposed by the Senate to the bill for allowing compensations to the Members and officers of both Houses.

Mr. Madison, supposing that the bill was lost by the vote of yesterday, queried whether it was in order to reconsider that vote; or whether such a vote could be said to restore the bill. The affirmative of this enquiry, he conceived, involved many difficulties: It would extend to repealing the laws, as well as to reviving them, without going through those previous formalities which are required by the Constitution.

Mr. Sherman, Mr. Gerry, and Mr. Lawrence, observed, that the bill could not be considered as lost, as the House had directed the Clerk to inform the Senate of what had taken place; the Senate being adjourned, their opinion could not be known. The bill and the vote were still in possession of the House; nor could there be a doubt that the law, if now completed by a concurrence in the amendment of the Senate, would not be as valid as any law that had been enacted.

It being doubted whether the motion was in order, the Speaker gave his opinion, that it was strictly so; and appealing to the House, they confirmed his determination.

Mr. Burke's motion for a reconsideration being put, and the ayes and noes called, were, ayes 29, noes 25.

On the question for receding from the disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and to agree thereto with their proposed amendment---The ayes and noes being called, were, ayes 28, noes 26.

This motion being determined in the affirmative saved the bill.

In Committee of the whole on the bill for establishing judicial courts.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the discussion as far as the 16th section; they then rose, and the House adjourned.

PARIS, June 28.

SUCH were the tumults and discontent on Thursday and Friday, that had a single gun been fired, a civil war must have immediately ensued. Happily the French and Swiss guards absolutely refused to serve against the nation. The *Gardes du corps* declined all service, but that of protecting the king. A regiment of Hussars, brought to replace them, declared, that they would on no account fire, but in case of being attacked. The same disposition was found in all the troops throughout the kingdom.

In this situation of affairs the King on Saturday morning wrote a letter to the nobles, then assembled in their chamber, in order to engage them, without delay, to unite and deliberate with the two other orders, the clergy and the commons. This happy union took place in the afternoon, and the public tranquility is again restored. From the eve of an intestine war the scene was suddenly changed to rejoicings and acclamations. The King and Queen shewed themselves to their subjects in the evening; all parties seem happy and contented; and the English constitution will in all appearance soon be established in this country.

An illumination of the houses in Versailles and Paris is ordered for three nights: in Paris particularly the inhabitants are vying with each other, who shall shew the greatest demonstrations of joy.

June 29. The people have at last carried their point. The commotions were mentioned in our last; the dread of what might follow in the provinces, the patriotic conduct of the soldiers, and above all, the calm determined firmness of the commons, have overset all the arbitrary plans concerted at Marli, the intrigues of the nobles, and the insidious manœuvres of the Hierarchy. The minority of the nobles, after exerting their last efforts and entering a most spirited protest, signed by 66 members, united at length with the national assembly on Thursday, to the number of 48, and were followed by others on the succeeding days. A great body of the clergy had already joined, but nearly an equal number still persisted, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, and the Cardinal de la Rochefoucault, Archbishop of Rouen. A short letter from the King, however, put an end to this perseverance, and the remainder of the clergy, as well as the nobles, acceded to the union on Saturday afternoon. The instant this great event took place, an immense multitude of persons of all ranks, many even of the most respectable condition, who had constantly surrounded the Hall, and all its avenues for several days, to protect their representatives, flocked to the Palace, and filling all the courts, the terrace, &c. made the air resound with their acclamations. The King and Queen appeared on a balcony, where they remained a quarter of an hour to receive the blessings and applauses of their subjects. His Majesty melted into tears at the sight, and seemed to feel, in all its force, the joy, the comfort, the glory of being beloved. Under such happy auspices, there is little fear of every thing doing well, more especially as even the instructions of the nobility are decisively in favor of a new constitution, previous to the granting pecuniary aid; the voting by a plurality of the whole, and not by orders, seems to be the natural consequence of the great victory of the commons; it is supposed there will be another Royal Session to morrow (Tuesday) to annul the proceedings at the last, and finally to put the great national business in train. The assembly was adjourned to that day on the motion of M. Bailly, the President of the commons, who observed, that so great an event as the union of the States General called for a momentary suspension of all other business, and merited an interval for congratulations and rejoicings.

The following is a list of the patriotic nobles who made the first step, and whose names deserve to be held up to the friends of liberty throughout Europe.

Le Duc d'Orleans, Le Duc d'Aiguillon, Dandre, Le Marquis de Leazay Marzia, Le Vicomte de Toulongeon, Le Comte de Crillon, Le Vicomte de Beauharnois, Le Pheline, Le Vicomte Defandrouins, Le Marquis de Blacons, Le Marquis de Langon, Le Comte de la Blache, Le Comte de Antonine d'Agoult, Le Comte de Virieux, Le Comte de Morge, Le Baron de Chalion, Le Comte de Marzanne, De Burle, D'Eymar, De Namperre de Champagny, De Pres le Greslier, Le Marquis de Biancourt, D'Agueseau, Freteau, Le Comte de la Touche, Le Comte de Montmorency, Le Chevalier de Maulette, Le Comte de Clermont Tonnere, Le Duc de la Rochefoucault, Le Comte de Luzignan, Dionis du Sejour, Dupert, Le Marquis de Montesquiou-Fezenzac, Alexandre de Lameth, Le Marquis de la Tour-Mauborg, Le Marquis de Sillery, Le Baron d'Harmbure, Le Duc de Tuynes, Le Marquis de Lencofne, Le Baron de Menou, Le Comte de Tesse, with three others.

In the late imminent crisis of public affairs, the dragoons, and all the national troops in the neighbourhood of Paris, loudly declared, they would neither draw a sword, nor fire a musquet against their countrymen.

The day after the French guards refused to fire on the people, they were all ordered to be confined to their quarters, both at Paris and Versailles, excepting those on duty. They were not, however, to be restrained by the orders of their officers, but, declaring that they had no intention to be turbulent or desert, left their barracks, and for the two succeeding days amused themselves in walking about the streets, &c. where they were regaled and applauded by their fellow-citizens. At the Palace Royal, the head-quarters of liberty, the Coffee-houses were filled with them, every body striving who should be the first to entertain them. Judge what an effect all this must have produced at court, and what was to be expected in the provinces, had the Comte d'Artois and his violence prevailed.

LONDON.

June 29. While the Swedish Monarch has been breaking the power of the aristocracy, but at the same time rendering himself despotic, he has taken the most just and constitutional steps for liberating the peasantry, who were in a state of vassalage to the landed proprietors little inferior to that of the Russians and Poles. Slaves to their lordly masters, they were, in a manner, chained to the soil, and subject to the effects of caprice, cruelty, and every species of tyranny. Denmark received its liberties from a similar cause, though the Monarch became absolute.

The public had an enthusiastic opinion of Mr. Pitt till his tobacco business, but now---to use the words of a porter as he was yesterday walking along the street---"the young gemman begins o be smoked."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 27.

"The troubles of the nation are likely to be increased by the great scarcity of provisions in some of the western provinces, where bread is at such a price as to preclude the poor from buying it; who at present subsist on the fruits of the earth chiefly. This scarcity arises from the merchants at Marseilles having purchased such quantities of grain, which they shipped for the markets of Italy and the Levant; at which latter it brought a profit of near cent. per cent. Government have at length taken up the consideration of this matter seriously."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 1.

"M. de la Fayette continues to act a steady faithful part in favour of the rights of mankind.

"The comte de Mirabeau, by a series of prostituted, unprincipled conduct, has lost all the weight he might have had, and to which his talents and enlightened mind entitled him, on this glorious occasion.

"M. le Meunier, one of the deputies for Dauphiny, and mover of the glorious revolution, last year, in that province, is looked up to with hope and confidence by the nation.

"The disputes between the three estates are far from being in a train of accommodation. The noblesse, at least at Paris, have resumed that hauteur which we imagined they had been inclined to lay aside. The clergy began to repent of the concessions which they made to the Tiers Etat, who, on their side, are determined to throw down every barrier between the people and the honors of the state, and to abolish every odious distinction between the various classes of citizens.---A fracas happened last week on the Point Neuf, which was attended with the most serious consequence.---The count de B--- riding furiously, and without giving notice, in a phæton and four, over the bridge, ran down several pedestrians. One unfortunate man lost his life, and several had their limbs desperately crushed. A general cry of "Arretez, arretez le foutre," was vociferated from all sides. In a moment the carriage was stopped---the mob dragged from his seat the trembling patrician, and regardless of his cries and piteous intreaties threw him headlong from the bridge, just by the equestrian statue of King Henry the Fourth. This miserable martyr to intemperate insolence, was in an instant dashed to pieces in his fall. Not satisfied with this vengeance, the populace proceeded to demolish the carriage, which they broke into a thousand fragments."

Among other privileges now contending for by the French nation, is that of trial by jury, which, if once established, will forever secure their political and personal liberties on a basis so firm as cannot be overturned, but by a power that must convulse the whole kingdom, and tear up all remains of civil liberty by the very roots.

June 30. They write from Venice, that the Senate, after a violent debate, had agreed to congratulate the new Sultan on his accession to the Ottoman throne. The Sieur Leonardo Yonge is fixed upon for this embassy, and is immediately to embark for Constantinople, in the frigate L'Asie of 48 guns; his title will be that of Most Excellent Envoy Extraordinary.

The report of the Indian Trader, Capt. Leiring, being lost near Pegu, is confirmed; together with the hardships that the captain and four of his crew sustained before they reached Vizagapatnam. They remained nine days out at sea, lashed to a raft, without food or water.

July 2. Count de Mirabeau, who, though by birth of the body of the Nobles, has been returned to serve in the French House of Commons, informed the House, that in obedience to their resolution he would drop the title of Count, and would consider himself in that assembly, and desired he might be treated by every member of it, only as Mr. de Mirabeau.

The French commons have adopted another practice, which differs from ours. In the British House of Commons, when a motion is made by one member, and seconded by another, it becomes the property of the House, and a question must be put upon it.

On the 10th ult. at four o'clock in the morning, the Mayor of the city of Beauvais, attended by the King's Attorney of the Steward's Court of that district, arrived at Mr. Necker's house at Versailles, and, unseasonable as the hour was, desired that he might be immediately called up.

The two gentlemen being introduced to him, informed him, that the object of their journey was to acquaint him with the alarming intelligence, that in the whole county of Beauvais there was no more corn than would suffice for the sustenance of the inhabitants for five days.

The Minister desired they would instantly return, and assure the people, that a supply of corn should arrive before the expiration of the five days, that should be sufficient for their consumption till the 1st of July; and that in mean time measures should be adopted for procuring them a further supply.

July 4. The French Ambassador has had a second interview with Mr. Pitt, on the subject of the present distresses of the French nation, occasioned by the great scarcity of corn and flour.

There are 15,000 troops in Paris, Versailles, and its neighbourhood; and yet, very much to the astonishment and discomfiture of the Court, they could not get a regiment to draw a trigger.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 29.

"The States General have at last come to a right understanding. The nobility and clergy joined the Tiers Etats on Saturday, and this august assembly will now seriously occupy themselves about the important objects for which they have been called together."

At length is ended a dispute which must at last have proved fatal to the country; and from Saturday, the 29th of June, France may say what she never did before, that liberty is established, property assured, and the constitution fixed.

Another correspondent says, the civil commotions in Paris, according to report, if not entirely at an end, are in a state of temporary quietude. The King of France sent an order to the Nobles, couched in the usual authoritative style of despotic sovereignty, that they should join the Tiers Etat. The Nobles, feeling their own dignity wounded by this order, and their rights as the Second Estate degraded, refused to obey. The King thereupon sent them a message of a different nature: He commanded them, on their allegiance, and conjured them by their loyalty to the Crown, and their attachment and affection to his person and family, whose dearest interests he considered as involved in their conduct on the occasion, to avert the threatening danger, and to co-operate with the popular assembly of the nation. The Nobles, it is said, could not prevail upon themselves to resist this mode of application to their feelings as subjects and men, and went forthwith and took part in the deliberations of the Tiers Etat.

The Tiers Etat having obtained their first great object, it is imagined they will proceed to lay the foundation of a permanent security for the preservation of civil liberty to their fellow subjects, by passing certain laws, similar in purport and tendency to our Bill of Rights, to which, under the present situation of affairs in France, it is not likely his Most Christian Majesty will at this moment refuse his assent.

It was a master-stroke of policy in the Tiers Etat, to propose an addition of two-pence a day to the pay of the French soldiers. It has transferred the tools of despotism into free citizens.

Ground-Rents,

WELL secured within the limits of the city, to amount of *Thirty Pounds per annum*, are wanted for the Pennsylvania Hospital, apply to

SAMUEL CLARK,
ELLISTON PEROT,
JOSEPH PASCHAL,
SAMUEL COATS.

Ninth month 8th, 1789.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 25.

The brig Mentor had a paſſage of twenty-eight days from the Bay of Honduras.---By her we are favored with a letter from that place, the following is extracted therefrom:---"The jealous Spaniards have been among us, and laid waſte moſt of our plantations; not a plantain tree or any thing elſe that was of ſervice have they left ſtanding, as far as they have gone; ſo that nothing but ruin awaits us. This behaviour of the Dons has cauſed great confuſion, and what the event may be, God knows!"

BOSTON, September 1.

A Providence (R. I.) publication, of Auguſt 27, adviſes, that all veſſels owned in Rhode-Iſland, which have arrived at New-York ſince the 15th of Auguſt, had the foreign tonnage duty of half a dollar per ton exacted--further, that all veſſels owned in that ſtate, and bound to any part of Connecticut, are obliged to enter and unlade their cargoes at New-London, and are not permitted to go into Connecticut river.

PROVIDENCE, September 5.

The prevailing toaſt in the ſeveral circles of this ſtate is, "A convention by day-light."

Yeſterday morning the operation of lithotomy was performed on Capt. Joſeph Tillinghaſt, of this town, by Dr. Leprilete, of Norton, in preſence of ſeveral medical gentlemen; when two ſtones were extracted from the bladder, weighing 13 pennyweight. Capt. Tillinghaſt is in the 62d year of his age, and in a fair way of recovery.

NEW-YORK, September 9.

It appears by the public papers from all quarters, that the ſtates are more and more coaleſcing under the new government: Their reſpective legiſlatures and judiciaries are taking and ſubſcribing the oath to ſupport the new conſtitution; and the people are turning their eyes to its benign operations, as to their hope and confidence.

Recent accounts ſtate, that North-Carolina and Rhode Iſland will very probably ſoon come into the Fœderal Family: In the mean time, the Legiſlature of the Union are paying all due attention to their repreſentations and petitions upon thoſe parts of the revenue laws, which bear hard upon them by reaſon of their preſent alien ſituation.

It has been obſerved that a vein of ill-nature is predominant in moſt of the ſtrictures upon the operations of the general government which have appeared in the papers: The motives of gentlemen, whoſe characters are irreproachable, have been impeached: Opprobrious epithets have been applied; and the deciſions of the majority have been reprehended in a ſtile more indicative of ſpleen, party, envy and diſappointment, than of the leaſt traces of patriotiſm: but it is a conſoling reflection, that the carpings of theſe reſtleſs votaries of confuſion are very generally deſpiſed and reprobated

There is much wiſdom in the fable of the old man who ſat out to carry his aſs to market: For he that thinks he can pleaſe every body, will find himſelf miſerably miſtaken.

"Living under good government we have confident hopes, as a people, of riſing, and taking an eminent ſtand among the nations; of ſucceeding in the great intereſts of liberty, ſecurity in perſon and property, and an impartial adminiſtration of juſtice; and as individuals, of finding merit rewarded with honor, and abilities with profit. We have lately emerged from a long and arduous conflict, in which, while we were taught the bleſſings of peace, have been draining thoſe ſources of wealth, which, if much increaſed, would probably have introduced luxury and effeminacy, which are ſo fatal to the independence and happineſs of a people. During the ſtruggle we became poor, but were ſtill ambitious; and by the fruitful colliſion of pride and poverty were ſtruck out thoſe ſparks of invention, which have been ſo improving to arts and manufactures, that our ports are already ſhutting againſt foreign merchandize.

"Our caſh, which has flowed in ſuch plentiful ſtreams to foreign markets, will now be put into the pockets of the induſtrious poor; and thoſe evils, which have been ſo long oppreſſive to them, will be converted into bleſſings, and by giving them employment, will become their ſupport. The method propoſed for collecting a revenue by impoſt will have a tendency to lighten the burthens of the poor, to give a check to luxury, and encouragement to induſtry. It is complained by ſome, that our government is too expenſive and numerous; but "in the multitude of counſellors there is ſafety." Let us not anticipate evils that are not, and probably never will be, real. Our proſpects are certainly good, and we have well grounded hopes, that, under the patronage of confederated wiſdom, the good work, in which is begun our happineſs, will be continued and completed. And we may preſume, with the favor of Providence, that we ſhall be proſperous; that it will ſoon be the triumphant and joyful acclamation of every American, that "where liberty and happineſs dwell, there is my country."

Sept. 12. The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate, and, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to appoint the Hon. Alexander Hamilton, of New-York, Secretary of the Treaſury; and the Hon. Nicholas Eveleigh, of South Carolina, Comptroller of the Treaſury.

On Tueſday laſt, being the firſt public levee at the Preſident's, ſince his mother's deceaſe was known in this city, ſeveral gentlemen of the two Houſes of Congreſs, and other reſpectable perſons, attended it, in American mourning. This ſilent mark of reſpect, flowing ſpontaneouſly from the hearts of freemen ſympathizing with him in this domeſtic misfortune, manifeſts ſentiments and emotions which no language can expreſs in a manner ſo unequivocal and delicate.

The late intereſting debates of an honorable aſſembly, upon the ſubject of a permanent reſidence, have given riſe to a variety of ſenſations and opinions: Some have applauded, and others condemned: Combinations have been talked of, and the conduct of the aſſociators has been reprehended---with how much juſtice we will not pretend to determine: A more ſouthern ſituation than the Suſquehanna would *never* have been agreeable to the Eaſtern and Northern States---and it may be fairly queſtioned, whether the real intereſt of the Southern States will be eventually promoted by taking a poſition ſo far ſouth as that.

Emigrations are from the North to the South. What does this prove, but that the exceſs of population is in the former. The truth is, this exceſs muſt ſwarm, and the ſouthern regions will always afford room, and never be full. Should acceſſion from the northward fail, it is pretty evident they would in time be depopulated.

Auguſt 14. The Preſident of the United States has been pleaſed to nominate, and, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, to appoint,

Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary at War:

Oliver Wolcott, jun. Eſq; Auditor of the Treaſury:

Joſeph Nourſe, Eſq; Regiſter of the Treaſury:

Mr. Peter Kemp, Surveyor of Rappahannock Diſtrict, Virginia, vice Staig Davis, reſigned.

Mr. Charles Chilton, Surveyor of Town Creek, Patuxent Diſtrict, Maryland, vice Robert Young, reſigned.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Madeira, to his correſpondent in Boſton, dated July 27.

"The following is a copy or extract, taken from an original letter received here a few days ago, which may probably ſerve for your government, and convey intereſting intelligence to my fellow citizens in Boſton, if made public.

Marſeilles, June 30, 1789.

"The Algerines have recently committed hoſtilities againſt the French flag:---The ſhip Bienfaiſant, Capt. Merſumes, from Cape-Francois, has been conducted to Algiers, under pretext of the paſs not being exact, and the cargo declared good prize, and ſold.

"The ſhip Le Deſire, from Cape Francois, has alſo been taken; but happily the Portugueſe ſquadron retook her from the Algerines, under Turkiſh colours; his fate is not known here.

"A Tartane, laden with timber for ſhip-buiding, for the King of France's arſenal at Toulon, ſailed from Naples under French colours, and has alſo been taken and conducted to Algiers.

"It is not yet known what meaſures our government will take to ſtop theſe hoſtilities.

"Our underwriters are all alarmed---they aſk ten per cent. for inſurance to Madeira and back again for what they would have done before at two and three per cent."

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 16.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the calling a Convention, to amend the conſtitution of this ſtate, happens at an intereſting moment, when the Legiſlature of the United States are about to determine their *temporary* and *permanent* ſeat of government. On the approaching occaſion, the good people of Pennſylvania ſhould take great care to ſend their wiſeſt and beſt men, equally attached to liberty and oppoſed to licentiouſneſs. If our conſtitution can be formed upon ſtable and approved principles, the climate, ſoil, central ſituation and ſtate of improvement in Pennſylvania, will render it one of the firſt places of reſort for ſubſtantial foreigners within the union.

A letter from Edenton, in North-Carolina, dated Auguſt 29th, ſays, "The fœderal party here have great hopes from our Convention, which is to ſit in a few weeks. A number of the counties, that were formerly anti-fœderal, have now returned fœderal members, and ſeem deſirous of coming into the Union."

Friday evening arrived the ſhip Young Eagle, Capt. John Ker, in 35 days from St. Sebaſtian, in Old-Spain.---By this veſſel the following very intereſting accounts are received, viz. That the civil commotions in France had, at length, broke out into open hoſtility, the patriotic party every where obtaining the aſcendency over the tyrants and miniſterialiſts:---that about the 12th July laſt, the people had aſſembled and taken arms, reſiſted the regular army, and deſtroyed ſeveral thouſands of them in the city and ſuburbs of Paris---totally demoliſhed the Baſtile, and killed the Governor thereof; that the Queen, who favoured the miniſterial party, had fled to the horns of the altar for protection, and the Comte de Artois, who was alſo in the ſame intereſt, had left the court,---the King appearing to ſanction the cauſe and proceedings of the people, and the people, on all occaſions, exclaiming "*Vive le Roi*;" that part of the army had abſolutely refuſed to march to the capital; that the whole province of Brittany were, to a man, in arms, and the flame of liberty rapidly ſpreading throughout the kingdom; and that the hitherto oppreſſed and enſlaved Frenchmen were appearing in all quarters with blue and buff cockades, as tokens and pledges of their approaching freedom.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend in this city, dated Sept. 7.

"Laſt week the great queſtion reſpecting the permanent ſeat of Congreſs was brought forward, and, after two days hot and cloſe debate, carried in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, who were reſolved into a committee, to be fixed on the Eaſt-bank of the river Suſquehanna. Dreadful for the Union were the prognoſtications of the Virginia members, becauſe the Patowmac was not the place. I was ſorry to hear ſuch threats and menaces uttered in the Grand Council. We had better build thirteen fœderal towns, and let Congreſs go in rotation, as we all have the ſame right and claim. However, would they but pay the poor and ſuffering, who lent their money, and ſpilt their blood, before they build one fœderal town, it would be doing ſome good. I fear many days will be ſpent in vain on account of this buſineſs, as they ſeem diſpoſed to tread the ſame ground over again in the Houſe; and when finiſhed there, muſt go to the Senate, and, finally, as I expect, will fall to the ground.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in New York, dated July 4, 1789.

"It is with the greateſt pleaſure I learn that the new Conſtitution is likely to be ſolidly eſtabliſhed. I hope the two Houſes will be firm and decided in their meaſures, and not ſuffer their fœderal power to be diſputed or trifled with by any particular ſtate; if they do, they will ſoon dwindle into that nominal and nerveleſs power which diſtinguiſhed the government of the late Congreſs. The truly illuſtrious General Waſhington, is a treaſure which I hope the United States will long enjoy; a man like him, at the head of government, will give it a weight and energy which it otherwiſe would not ſo fully poſſeſs, and muſt make it highly reſpectable to all the European powers."

On the 8th inſt. departed this life, at Bethlehem, in the 64th year of her age, after a ſhort illneſs, JOHANETTA MARIA ELDWEIN, wife of the Rev. John Eldwein, Biſhop of the United Brethren in North-America; and on the 10th her remains were interred, attended by the whole congregation and a number of neighbouring friends. Her loſs is much regretted, as a faithful, tender wife, affectionate mother, and by all who knew her, as a generous friend to mankind.

Died, on his paſſage from Liverpool, Captain SAMUEL ARTHUR, late commander of the ſhip Flora, arrived in this port on Saturday laſt.

Juſt Publiſhed, and for Sale by the Printers hereof,

Poor Richard *improved:*

BEING AN

ALMANACK

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

The ACT for regulating

The Coaſting Trade

Is this day publiſhed, and to be ſold at WILLIAM PRICHARD'S Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet---Price *One Shilling*.

Northampton, Auguſt 24, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to ſale, at the Court-houſe in Eaſton, on Tueſday, the 22d day of September next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract or parcel of land, ſituate in the townſhip of Mountbethel, containing 370 acres, more or leſs, bounded by land of Theophilus Patridge, James Durham, William Labar and Herman Deldine; taken in execution as late the property and eſtate of Jacob Wood, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

TUESDAY, *September* 15, 1789. A. M.

THE report of the committee of the whole, read yeſterday, was read the ſecond time, and adopted, as follows, viz.

The Committee of the Whole, on the buſineſs referred to them reſpecting a Convention to alter and amend the conſtitution of this ſtate, report——

THAT having taken effectual meaſures for ſatisfying themſelves of the ſenſe of the good people of this commonwealth thereon, they are well aſſured, from the petitions referred to them, from enquiries made and from information given by the ſeveral members, that a large majority of the citizens of this ſtate are not only ſatisfied with the meaſures ſubmitted to them by the Houſe at their laſt ſeſſion, but are deſirous that the ſame ſhould be carried into effect, in preference to the mode by the Council of Cenſors, which is not only unequal and unneceſſarily expenſive, but too dilatory to produce the ſpeedy and neceſſary alterations, which the late change in the political union and the exigencies of the ſtate require: And as the Bill of Rights declares it to be "an indubitable, "unalienable and indefeaſible right of the community, "to reform, alter or aboliſh government, in ſuch man-"ner as ſhall be by that community judged moſt conducive to the public weal," ſo on this occaſion your committee are perfectly ſatisfied, that a very great majority of them are deſirous to exerciſe that right in the mode propoſed.

The petitions in favor of the meaſure, though numerous and reſpectable, have not altogether influenced this opinion. The ſubject has engaged much of the public attention. Members have mixed with their conſtituents in all parts of the ſtate, and have had full time and opportunity to learn their ſentiments; they have, in a committee of the whole, ſeverally communicated the knowledge which they had acquired, and the reſult has been, a full and thorough conviction that the voice of the great majority of the people calls for the meaſure, and that nothing but the ſlender oppoſition which it has met with, and an opinion of its being generally agreeable, has prevented more petitions in its favour.

The committee combine with theſe conſiderations a conviction that the meaſure is in itſelf right and neceſſary; that it will tend to promote the wiſhes of every good citizen, by ſettling a queſtion which has long agitated the public mind, and thereby reſtore harmony, mutual confidence and good order, on the moſt ſolid foundation.

In addition to this, it is the fortunate ſeaſon when all our citizens are on an equal footing to elect their members of Convention, and are for the moſt part within the ſtate, which was not the caſe when the conſtitution was framed. The Convention too will poſſeſs every advantage which time and experience have unfolded, from the forms of government in other ſtates, and the examples of improvement they have ſhewn, as well as from the excellent model, ſo far as it applies, exhibited in the conſtitution of the United States: The committee therefore, in obedience to the wiſhes of the people, ſubmit to the Houſe the following reſolutions, to wit.

Reſolved, That, in the opinion of this Houſe, it is expedient and proper for the good people of this commonwealth to chooſe a convention, for the purpoſe of reveiwing, and, if they ſee occaſion, altering and amending the conſtitution of this ſtate; that in the opinion of this Aſſembly, the ſaid convention ſhould conſiſt of the like number of members from the city of Philadelphia, and the ſeveral counties in this commonwealth, as compoſe this Houſe, and be choſen on the ſame day, in the ſame manner, by the ſame perſons, at the ſame places, and under the ſame regulations, as are directed and appointed by the election laws of this ſtate, ſave that the returns ſhould be made to the convention ſo choſen; and that the ſaid convention ſhould meet at Philadelphia on the fourth Tueſday in November next.

Reſolved, That, in the opinion of this Houſe, a convention being choſen and met, it would be expedient, juſt and reaſonable, that the convention ſhould publiſh their amendments and alterations for the conſideration of the people, and adjourn at leaſt four months previous to confirmation.

Reſolved, That it be and it is hereby recommended to the ſucceeding Houſe of Aſſembly, to provide by law for the expences incurred by the ſaid election and convention."

Ordered, That 7000 copies in the Engliſh, and 3000 in the German language, of the foregoing reſolutions, be printed, and diſtributed for the information of the citizens of this ſtate.

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

Northampton Mills.

A PERSON who underſtands the Milling Buſineſs, in all its Branches, and can be well recommended, will meet with good employ, by applying to

ADAM DESHLER.

Northampton Town, Sept. 1, 1789.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing about 90 acres of land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, on ſaid plantation is erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, a barn, ſpring-houſe and other out buildings; about 7 acres of extraordinary watered meadow, and more may be made, a good orchard, there is about 20 acres of woodland, the plowland is good and in tolerable repair; for further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the plantation.

JOHN WOOD.

September 5, 1789.

September 5, 1789.

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of Benjamin Taylor, late of Pennſbury, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, will, on the 30th day of September inſt. be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, containing 100 acres, whereon is plenty of timbered land, and a ſufficiency of good watered meadowing, and on the aforeſaid premiſes is erected a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with plenty of out-houſes. Alſo a good merchant-mill in tolerable repair; and the remainder of a ſaw-mill, and two frame barns, &c. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, on the premiſes, at which time and place attendance will be given, by

ISAAC TAYLOR, Executor.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been favored with your ſuffrages at the laſt general election, by voting me to the office of Sheriff, which I have endeavoured to execute to the beſt of my abilities, a continuance of your intereſt at the next election will confer a further obligation on, Your much obliged friend

And humble ſervant,

Philad. Auguſt 4, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,

WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged

By your friend and humble ſervant,

JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a reſpectable number of my friends, I take this opportunity to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE when the preſent officer's time ſhall expire; relying on my paſt conduct and my long reſidence amongſt you to recommend me to your free ſuffrages, I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt to place me on the return next October, which favor, as likewiſe the continuance of your favors, will with gratitude be remembered by

Your friend and humble ſervant,

‡ WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Diſtrict of Southwark, and County of Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendſhip, I flatter myſelf my paſt conduct has merited your approbation, I therefore requeſt the favor of a continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election for the Coroner's Office, which (as heretofore) ſhall be held in grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your obliged friend and humble ſervant,

Sept. 7, 1789. † JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens, I am emboldend to ſolicit your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election for the office of *Coroner*; if I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be held in grateful remembrance, by Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JAMES PICKERING.

Philad. Auguſt 18, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AT the laſt general election I was ſolicited by my friends and fellow-citizens to offer myſelf a candidate for the *Coroner's Office*, and the encouragement I then had from the public emboldens me to requeſt your votes and intereſt at the next. Should I be ſo happy as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be ever acknowledged as a favor by the publics friend,

§ 1w PETER JODON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend,*

Eighth Month 11th, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Reading, Berks county, on Monday evening laſt, a certain apprentice lad, named *Philip Kuntzman*, about 18 years old, five feet four inches high, has a full face, ſtrong voice, and black hair, which he wears tied: Had on when he went away, one lapelled cloth coat of a deep blue colour, one green and white ſtriped jacket, ſtriped breeches, a pair of half worn ſhoes, with ſmall plated oval buckles, a new Iriſh wool hat with blue lining, one red and white ſtriped ſilk handkerchief. He alſo took with him, one red ſpotted velvet jacket, a pair of ſtriped velvet breeches, a pair of breeches and a jacket, both of nankeen, a pair of cotton ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of woollen ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward; or whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds, beſides reaſonable charges, paid him by

† GEORGE YEAGER, Hatter.

Reading, Auguſt 18, 1789.

RAN away on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named Mary Burd, between 16 and 17 years of age, dark complexion, ſhe took ſeveral clothes with her, that her dreſs cannot be particularly deſcribed. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Auguſt 22, 1789. § HUGH LOWNES.

West-Caln, July 22, 1789.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Hibernia Mills, in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 14½ hands high, riſing 7 years old with a bald face, and three white feet, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and gives information, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ISAIAH JONES.

MRS. PINE'S
Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

Blockley, Auguſt 23, 1789.

WAS FOUND,
A Female Child,

SUPPOSED to be near two years old, with a white bonnet, gown and petticaot; has a large mark on the breaſt and appears likely to have been ſcalded. The above child is ſuppoſed to have been left by a woman of tall ſtature, in a white gown, with large black cuffs, red petticoat and a white bonnet. Any perſon apprehending the perſons who left the above child, ſo that they may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS reward, paid by ISAAC HAYES,) *Overſeers of*
† JOHN FRAILEY,) *the Poor.*

Muſtard and Chocolate
MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

To be Sold at public Auction,

At the New Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 6th day of October next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Land in the State of New-Jerſey.

A TRACT containing 7239 acres, in the townſhip of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, commonly called Sir Robert Barker's great Tract, lying in an angle formed by the junction of the river Muſconetconk with the Delaware. This tract is ſituated in the heart of a fine wheat country, and improved by thirty farms, many of which on the two rivers are equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood, thoſe on the Delaware have every advantage of the ſhad fiſhery, and other fiſh in their ſeaſons, and the road to Durham in Pennſylvania running through the tract makes a profitable ferry, at the croſſing of the Delaware, at one of them. There is now a ſaw and griſt mill on this tract the ſeat for the latter being about two miles from the Delaware, is capable of great improvement, and the wheat produced in the neighbourhood, with what may be purchaſed of the great quantities brought down that river, will afford it conſtant employment; it is likewiſe a fine ſituation for a country ſtore, the road to Durham, and the river road to Eaſton, croſſing each other at the mill. The farms on this tract are now under leaſe for a year, from the 25th of March laſt, at the annual rent of £ 529.

A tract in the townſhip of Greenwich, in the county of Suſſex, likewiſe called Sir Robert Barker's tract, containing 860 acres, divided into ſix farms, to which will be added a tract of 250 acres, at about three miles diſtance, laid off to accommodate them with timber, and about 760 acres, which are a part of the original ſurvey, but are now poſſeſſed by perſons claimimg under a ſurvey younger than that under which Sir Robert claims, to which they muſt eventually give place. This tract of land is ſituated about three miles above the laſt mentioned tract, about four miles diſtant from Delaware at Eaſton, and lays on the public road from New-York to that place, and the public houſe called the Stone-Tavern, now kept by Jacob Shipman, is on part of the premiſes. No lands in New-Jerſey are better for producing wheat than the lands in Greenwich, and theſe farms are inferior to none in the townſhip, they abound in limeſtone, and are capable of high improvements. In their preſent ſtate they rent at £ 210 per annum, and are under leaſes for one year from 25th of March laſt.

The ſituation of this eſtate, ſo commodious to the river Delaware, renders the tranſportation of all its produce to Philadelphia eaſy, and being only 45 miles from New-Brunſwick, and about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, the two moſt conſiderable market towns in New-Jerſey, and in the neighbourhood of a number of iron works and merchant mills, all which afford a ready market for every kind of produce, renders the purchaſe of it an object worthy the attention of the monied man, as the improvements it is capable of, under leaſes for the uſual term of years, would greatly advance the rents---it is equally calculated for a ſpeculator, as it ſeems at preſent moſt ſuitable to have it ſold in ſuch lots, as may afford him the real advantage of retailing it out by farms. And the proſpect, not very diſtant, of a fœderal city being built within about 40 miles diſtance from it by water, is no ſmall addition to its value.

John Sinclear, who lives on the tract in Alexandria, and Edward Bird, who lives on the tract at Greenwich, will ſhew the lands to thoſe who want to view them; and maps of the whole, and a ſtate of the title are lodged with Clement Biddle, Eſquire, Notary Public, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Parker, Attorney-at-law, at New-Brunſwick, and James Parker, at Perth-Amboy, who will be ready to pay every attention to the inquiries of thoſe who incline to purchaſe.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th of July laſt in Bucks county, four miles above Trenton ferry, a ſhortiſh well ſet Negro man, near 40 years old, of a yellowiſh complexion, yellow teeth, and marked with the ſmall-pox, can play on the fiddle; had on a tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, ſhort light coloured coat, made of tow and wool, twilled and fulled. Any perſon who brings him to his maſter, or lodges him in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Three Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 12, 1789. ‡ PETER VANSANT.

CAME to the Springhouſe, the 29th of July laſt, a black MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 1, 1789. § CHRISTIAN DULL.

The Subſcriber offers for SALE,

The two following Tracts of Land,

THE one containing 130 acres, ſituate on Perkioming creek, at the diſtance of two miles from the Trap, adjoining the lands of John Detwieler, Henry Detwieler and others, in the county of Montgomery. This tract is compoſed of 20 acres of the beſt bottom meadow, 30 acres of clear upland, and the reſidue woodland of the firſt quality, in point of timber as well as ſoil.

The other tract contsins about 23 acres, and is wholly woodland, about one mile from the Trap, in the ſame county, and by ſome judges is allowed to be of a good quality.

Both the tracts are well watered, and are certainly valuable. They lie within 26 miles of the city, in a beautiful and well cultivated country.

Mr. Henry Boyer, inn-keeper, at the Trap, will ſhew the lands to any perſons who may incline to purchaſe.

The terms of ſale will be reaſonable, and may be known by applying to Colonel Thomas Craig, at Norris town, Montgomery county, who is fully authoriſed to diſpoſe of the premiſes, or Mr. George Weſcott, merchant, Philadelphia.

A good and complete title, in fee ſimple, will be given to the purchaſers, by THOMAS HARTLEY.

MANUFACTURES.
Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH'S anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, firſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

Durham Furnace to be rented.

THE ſubſcriber will rent Durham Furnace, with upwards of 1100 acres of land, on which are ſix valuable farms and a large quantity of excellent meadow. Or if it was more agreeable to the leſſee, would rent the Furnace low, with only one, two or three hundred acres of land. This Furnace would ſuit a Forge Maſter, to make pigs for his own uſe and ſome caſtings which he might do by two or three months blaſt, with only the addition of two teams to thoſe he muſt have for his forge, as there is every year a ſufficiency of timber to be had of the adjoining farmers at a moderate price for ſo ſhort a blaſt, and the quality of the metal is well known to be equal to any in America, and the ore very convenient to the Furnace. ‡ RICHARD BACKHOUSE.

JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continnes to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deerſkins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſadlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſadlers and ſhoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and ſhammy ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

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